

that did not alter the tenor of the document in the slightest respect. He made, but Mr. Bryan was familiar with these changes when he issued his statement yesterday.

Mr. Lansing attended the meeting of the Cabinet this morning. President Wilson's request to the Acting Secretary is more and more regarded as the probable selection of President Wilson to succeed Mr. Bryan.

### SAYS WILSON TRIES TO CONCEAL FACTS

Author of "What Germany Wants" Finds Fault with the President's Note.

(The Tribune to the Tribune.)  
Boston, June 11.—President Wilson's second note to Germany tries by phraseology to conceal facts and refuses to acknowledge the submarine as a new weapon of warfare, Dr. Edmund von Mach, of Harvard, author of "What Germany Wants," declared today.

"The President's note consists of two parts," said Dr. von Mach. "In the first part he rises to the high level of the humanitarian principle, and in the other part he descends to the level of him who by his phraseology endeavors to conceal the facts. He does not deny that the Lusitania carried guns and contents himself with stating his belief that she was not armed for offense."

"The second part of the note refuses to acknowledge the fact that the invention of submarines was introduced a new weapon into modern warfare."

### BRYAN ACCEPTS CHAUTAUQUA JOB

Will Be President of the New Winona Assembly in Indiana.

(The Tribune to the Tribune.)  
Winona, Ind., June 11.—William J. Bryan will be president of the new Winona Assembly when the reorganization is perfected, in August. The ex-Secretary has accepted the leadership of the great Chautauqua organization in connection with a complete reorganization is perfected and the institution is placed on a solid financial foundation.

Dr. Sel C. Dickey, head of the Assembly, said tonight:

"Mr. Bryan has virtually accepted and will become president when the reorganization is perfected. That will be about August. All that he asks is a new Winona, free of debt."

Winona Assembly is now in the hands of a trustee, having been declared bankrupt. The trustee is arranging for the sale of the property, and it is expected that it will be appraised at \$100,000. It will be bought in by the creditors, who hold claims to the amount of nearly \$800,000.

### UNIONS BACK PRESIDENT

Reject Proposal of Bryan's Peace Appeal to Wilson.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 11.—Chiefs of international trade unions with half a million members, comprising the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, voted decisively at their closing session today against a peace-at-any-price proposal of President Wilson.

After debating for more than an hour an appeal from Representative Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, in a building trades hall, the unionists decided to reject the proposal. The unionists are in a movement to influence the administration against any possibility of war with Germany, the leaders flatly refused to favor it.

Council officials explained that they regarded it as a patriotic duty to stand back of the President and avoid any action tending to embarrass his conduct of a great national task. Representative Buchanan is said to be friendly to German influence in the West.

### BRYAN'S NEW PLEA PRAISES WILSON

Continued from page 1

by Mr. Bryan to the German-Americans was in regard to the negotiations with Great Britain. He cited the note sent to that country relative to the right of neutral ships to take non-contraband cargoes to neutral nations, despite English orders in council. He pointed out, however, that the negotiations could not be connected with the present conflict with Germany, but must be conducted separately. He had hoped by hastening the negotiations with England to make it easier for Germany to comply with the demands of the United States on the submarine blockade.

Mr. Bryan denied that he was a "peace at any price" man, and declared he was for "peace with honor." He declared the metropolitan press had been controlled by alarmists, who had exaggerated the prolongation of negotiations or the suggestion of investigation as a sign of weakness.

"Mr. Bryan's statement is addressed to the German-Americans," and reads as follows:

"Permit me to address a word to you as an American citizen speaking to fellow citizens in whose patriotism I have entire confidence.

"It is natural that in a contest between your fatherland and other European nations your sympathies should be with the country of your birth. It is no cause for censure that this is true; it would be a reflection upon you if it were not true. Do not the sons of Great Britain sympathize with their mother country? Do not the sons of France sympathize with theirs? Is not the same true of Russia, Italy, Austria? The trouble is that the extremists on both sides have mistaken a natural attachment felt for birthplace for disloyalty to this country.

"The President has been unjustly criticized by the partisans of both sides—the very best evidence of his neutrality. If he had so conducted the government as to wholly please one side it would excite not only astonishment but misgivings, for partisans cannot give an unbiased judgment; they will of necessity look at the question from their own point of view, give praise or blame according as the act, regardless of its real character, helps or hurts the side with which they have aligned themselves.

"The fact that the administration has received more criticism from German-Americans than from those in sympathy with the Allies is due to the fact that, while both sides are at liberty under international law to pursue their propaganda in the United States, the Allies, because of their control of the seas, have the advantage of being able to import it.

"It is unfortunate that partisan supporters of Germany should have overlooked the legal requirements of the situation and have thus misunderstood the position of the administration. The administration's position has not only been perfectly neutral, but it could not have been otherwise without a palpable and intentional violation of the rules governing neutrality. This government is not at liberty to materially change the rules of international law during

### BRITISH PUBLIC THINKS WILSON'S NOTE TOO MILD

But Official Circles See Strength Behind His Soft-Spoken Words.

### BRYAN MANIFESTO COSTS POPULARITY

London Turns Against the Ex-Secretary as a Fanatic of Dangerous Type.

(The Cable to the Tribune.)  
London, June 11.—Probably because William J. Bryan's sudden resignation as Secretary of State led them to expect something very drastic, President Wilson's reply to Germany's note is a disappointment to the people in general here. Their hopes had run high that this note would be much stronger than the first one and bring on a definite crisis between the two nations, forcing Germany either to "climb down" or definitely flout America.

In official circles, however, strength is discerned behind Mr. Wilson's soft-spoken words. The President's attributes of obstinacy and obduracy in gaining his ends when once he decides just what he wants and the fruitless efforts of Europe to avert him from the course followed in Mexico are recalled. Discerning officials consider that as President Wilson is definitely set on obtaining satisfaction from Germany and assurances concerning her submarine warfare, he will obtain what he wants.

A deeper meaning is read into Mr. Bryan's retirement than a mere disagreement with the terms of the note. It is believed Bryan did not retire so much on account of what was actually contained in the note as because of what he knew the President was prepared to do if Germany failed to give satisfaction, probably being convinced at the same time that Germany would not make concessions.

No Result Expected.

Wilson's ready offer to act as intermediary between Germany and England will not, it is believed here, bring material results. As often officially pointed out, the British did not initiate the methods which resulted in the German submarine methods. They applied blockade measures only after Germany instituted her submarine warfare. Germany has never admitted and never will admit the German contention that the submarine warfare was in response to the British policy of "starving" Germany.

Germany has never made a definite proposition to England to abandon the submarine warfare if England lets up on the blockade, although there has been a good deal of talk about it. It is extremely doubtful that Great Britain would accept it. The time has long since passed when England would be willing to accept German guarantees of absolute non-use of force in exchange for the British should abandon the blockade measures to which the Germans so vigorously object, while in the same breath declaring them futile, there is absolute nothing to prevent Germany, after taking advantage of the cessation of the blockade to accumulate all the ships of the blockade to accumulate all the

supplies she might think necessary for the continuance of the war, then resume on some pretext her submarine warfare. In simple terms, Great Britain is not prepared to accept any German promises.

The situation would be different, however, if Germany's promises were definitely guaranteed by some arrangement on that basis, but nothing short of a tripartite agreement, with America sponsor for Germany, would make it possible.

Germany's attitude now naturally becomes a matter of the first importance. Most persons believe that the German government, already in the hands of mad men, will refuse to give up the submarine warfare, on which great store is set, it being Germany's only naval weapon of utility or value.

There was discernible here considerable sympathy toward Bryan yesterday. No one agreed with his views, but he was looked on as a man standing by his convictions and therefore his considerable admiration was expressed. Today, with the publication of his remarkable manifesto, the kindly feeling has disappeared. He is no longer given credit for being simply an honest and unswerving advocate of peace, but is considered a fanatic of a dangerous type who by initiating his peace propaganda at this critical juncture is embarrassing the late chief immeasurably in a decidedly unpatriotic manner.

Bryan stood to retain the respect, at least, of the British public yesterday. Today he does not.

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Speaking of President Wilson's note, John D. Grimmins said: "It is a very satisfactory document. Dignified and courteous in every sentence, but firm in tone and purpose throughout. It shows that careful consideration in its preparation that the situation demands. A second reading seems to impress one not only with the sincerity, but also with the strength of its language. I cannot imagine why Mr. Bryan should have objected to signing it."

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### Bryan Rejoices Over Change in Press Tone

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"I am glad to note the change in the tone of the press in regard to the note to Germany," said Mr. Bryan. "From the time the papers began to publish forecasts down to yesterday the jingo editors have been predicting that the matter would be dealt with with 'great firmness'; that Germany would be told that there must be no more delay in the acceptance of this country's demands, etc."

"Instead of waiting until the note was issued, they put their own construction upon it in advance and colored it to suit their own purposes. It is a relief to find the papers now emphasizing the friendly tone of the note and pointing out that it does not necessarily mean war."

"Something has been gained if the war-journalists at last realize that the country does not want war, but that, on the contrary, it will support the President in his efforts to find a peaceful solution of the difficult problem arising from the submarine warfare."

Mr. Bryan was reminded of the suggestion of some of his friends that in case of war he would be one of the first to enlist.

"I do not want to talk about war, but on one occasion I enlisted to defend my country on the first day war was declared," he replied.

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The members of the union's national peace committee, according to Mr. Bohm, believed that Mr. Bryan should be chosen to head the campaign to be started at the Carnegie Hall gathering, as they think him the most powerful factor for peace in the United States.

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"Mr. Bryan," the statement continues, "the labor unions of the country recognize the savior of American popular welfare and a man of international prominence in the world's affairs. They will also consider the views of Senator La Follette and the suggestions of Representatives Buchanan and London in the interests of organized labor."

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